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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
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A Comprehensive and Complete  
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
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CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

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FOR 1906.

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**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.  
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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905.

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**THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER**  
any Quantity of PURE FRESH WATER  
to the Shipping, both for Deck and  
Boilers.  
Call Flag-W.

**J. W. KEW,**  
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FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE  
AT  
"BRAESIDE."

**A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS**  
RESIDENCE standing in its own  
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Reception Rooms, Large, Airy and Well  
Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine  
View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.  
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Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware  
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Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
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done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's  
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G. DE PERINDORGE.

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LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING  
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,  
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THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.  
THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.  
AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

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**BATHING PARTIES.**  
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CHERRY WHISKY,  
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**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
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FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION  
Apply to **SIRMSSRN & CO.,** SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

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BRANDY	***	For Case,
"	***	\$22.50
"	**	20.00
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3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pea" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00  
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Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Sona."  
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES: pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.  
Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:  
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WE ARE NOW SHOWING  
**SPECIAL LINES OF**  
**THIN TWEEDS & FLANNELS**  
**FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR**  
**PRICE \$35 THE SUIT.**  
**SEE WINDOW.**

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1906.

**FOR SALE**  
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**PUBLIC AUCTION,**  
ON  
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**THE SALVAGE STEAMER**  
**"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM."**  
Complete with Five Centrifugal Pumps, Piping, Bends, India Rubber, Flexible Suctions  
Armoured, Phosphor Bronze Flexible Steam Piping. Two sets new Diving Gear by Messrs.  
Siebe, Gorman & Co. Tools, Blocks, Tackle, Wire and Hemp Ropes, and all necessary appli-  
ances for salvage work (all new).

The "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" has just completed the salvage of the R.M. "DUMFARTON,"  
stranded to the North of Castries Bay, and is now lying at Nagasaki Dockyard, being  
thoroughly overhauled.

Classed 100 A1 Lloyd's.	Engines, Triple
Length B.P. 140 feet 5 inches.	Motor-power (Nominal) 64.
Breadth 23 feet 5 inches.	(Indicated) 650.
Depth of Hold, 10 feet.	Cylinders diam. 13 in., 22 in. and 35 in.
Tons Gross, 257.	Cylinder stroke, 27 in.
Tons net, 92.	Boiler, One, S.E. Tubular.
Dead weight, 200 Tons.	Working Pressure, 180 lbs.
Draft laden, 12 feet 10	Consumption per day 7 Tons.
Draft light, 10 feet 6	Average speed, 11 knots.
6" x 6"	Capacity Bunker, 110 Tons.
	Water Ballast, 22 Tons.
	Steam Winch, One.
	Steam Windlass, One.

For further Particulars, apply to—  
**HOLME, RINGER & Co.,**  
NAGASAKI.  
8th August, 1906.

**TRADE**  
**MACKIE'S**  
**WHITE HORSE CELLAR**  
THE UNDISPUTED SCOTCH WHISKY  
**\$14.00 PER DOZEN.**  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

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**mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA**  
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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN  
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905

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**SURGEON DENTIST.**  
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons  
163 Bedrooms  
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
Residents  
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor  
Electric Lighting and Fans  
Every Comfort  
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Ladies' Cloak Rooms  
Matron in attendance  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS  
H. HAYNES, Manager.

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**A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL**  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if  
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
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MANAGER  
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SHAMEN—CANTON.  
On the British Concession.

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and Tourists.

**WM. FARMER,**  
Proprietor.

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MACAO.

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management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
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Canton, give easy communication with both  
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An Orchestra plays during Dinner on  
Saturdays.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply  
a221 THE MANAGER.

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IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE.  
BORE ALWAYS FRESH  
**ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE**  
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**CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE**  
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all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and  
AMMUNITION in Variety.  
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Hongkong, 29th November, 1902

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WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
IN LIQUIDATION.

**TIME TABLE.**  
WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY.

The tenth annual meeting of shareholders in the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held yesterday, Mr. G. H. McDermott presiding, and there were also present—Messrs. A. Denison, T. Skinner, A. Ritchie, E. G. Barrett, and G. R. Edwards, secretary.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen.—With your permission I propose taking the report and accounts as read. The profit we have been able to show this year, although slightly less than that of the previous twelve months, we consider satisfactory in view of the keen competition and general depression in trade. I do not think the accounts call for much explanation. The profits on the sales are some \$17,500 more than last year, but the expenses have increased by approximately this amount. The increased expenditure is partially due to the initial cost of opening in Singapore, but we consider the money well spent, as we have good hopes of this branch proving a valuable source of income to the Company in the future. Your general managers have not considered it necessary to write down the value of the launches, as they already stand in the books at a very low figure. They have, however, written off \$652.16 for depreciation of furniture and fittings. The stock as usual has been very carefully taken and checked and due allowance made for depreciation. Before proposing the adoption of report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report.

Mr. DENISON seconded. He added: While we are here I might suggest that the general managers might take into consideration the advisability of in some way doing away with the founder's shares. It is better in a company like this to have only one kind of shares.

The CHAIRMAN said that matter will have the consideration of the general managers.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. RITCHIE, seconded by Mr. SKINNER, Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor.

The CHAIRMAN—That concludes the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the Revenue Account of this Company for the year 1905, kindly supplied by Messrs. Hunter, Brookman & Co., the agents, we learn that the net Premiums were £98,577, showing an increase of £38,497 upon the previous year. (Exchange at 20s. 4d.) The net losses amounted to £133,445, being 18.7 per cent. of the Premium income, and the expenses, inclusive of commission and other charges, amounted to £197,098, or 28.8 per cent., thus leaving a surplus of £154,034, or 22.5 per cent. Interest receipts, inclusive of profit on investments realised, etc., amounted to £116,184, inclusive of the balance of £17,932 brought forward from 1904, the total surplus amounts to £236,554. This sum has been appropriated as follows:

Dividend at the rate of 50 per cent. on paid up Capital £45,000

Taxation 1,448

Added to Premium Reserve 168,682

Fund 504

Balance carried forward 221,654

The amount carried to Premium Reserve Fund includes £150,000 set aside from last year's profits towards the Company's loss by the conflagration at San Francisco in April of this year. The actual amount of this loss cannot yet be determined, but it is hoped that by this spreading some over the two years 1905 and 1906 it may be possible to meet same entirely from Revenue without touching the Company's Reserve.

After providing for dividend and taxation as above the Funds of the Company, exclusive of the £150,000 set apart for San Francisco losses, stand as under—

Paid up Capital 90,000

Capital Reserve Fund 45,000

General Reserve Fund 200,000

Dividend and Surplus Reserve 105,000

Premium Reserve Fund 560,682

Investment Reserve Fund 18,739

Funds for Works of Public Utility 52,388

Staff Pension and Widows' Funds 52,819

Balance carried forward 1,073,735

Shareholders liability for subscribed and unpaid portion of Capital, secured by Bonds 360,000

Total 1,433,735

FRITZ SCHROEDER, General Manager.

## FIGHT WITH A CHINESE CREW.

A remarkable affray with a Chinese crew occurred at Barry last month. The men had on the previous day expressed their determination to abandon their ship, the steamer *Sicily*, which has until recently been engaged in transporting Russian soldiers from Manchuria. Immediately upon the vessel being brought to the quay-wall the Chinese in a body attempted to rush ashore, but they were met by the gangway by officers, coal-trimmers, and police, and a melee ensued.

One burly constable held three Chinamen—on each hand the third beneath his foot on the deck. The ship's officers kept the Celestials back by threatening them with revolvers, while the coal-trimmers menaced them with their shovels, but despite all efforts seventeen Chinese swarmed off the vessel at various points, and an exciting chase followed all over the docks.

After a search extending over several hours the whole of the deserters were discovered and brought back to the steamer.

## HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 13th.

SIR J. McLEARY BROWN.

Was it intelligent anticipation that induced Mr. T. P. O'Connor to select Sir J. McLeary Brown as the subject of his article "The Power Behind the Throne" in the new and readable weekly "P.T.O." the Saturday before the birthday honours were announced? Or was it merely only one of those strange coincidences in journalism that go so far to build up individual reputations for being in the know?

Whatever the explanation, the coincidence was remarkable, and this opportunist publication prevented the question in this instance of "Who is he?" The sub-title of the article was "The Sphinx of Seoul," and those who know McLeary Brown know how apt is the application. Unfortunately, the article contained nothing that was original. It was taken from Mr. Allan Hamilton's book on Korea, published by Heinemann in 1904, and anyone who has not the pleasure of the personal acquaintance of the new knight should turn to the seventh chapter of that interesting book for education and instruction. This will obviate any quotation from it now, though I do strongly tempt to reproduce a portion of it. In Sir John's case, the honour is well deserved. One might safely say the same thing of most of the honorees bestowed upon British subjects in the Far East. It is about time that Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, the Commissioner of Weihaiwei, was rewarded for his excellent work.

THE LATE MAJOR MCARTHY R. E. RAY.

The news of the death of Major McCarthy R. E. Ray, of the Indian Army, must have come as a shock to his numerous friends in China, for I doubt if there was an officer of the Indian Army better known or more highly respected from Hongkong to Peking than this promising young soldier. One of the band of brilliant young men gathered round him by Major-General E. G. Barrett, when he undertook the organisation of the Borneo Regiment, Lieutenant Ray, as he was then, exhibited all the devotion to his profession which marked him out for special employment whenever opportunity offered. He was an energetic adjutant, and when he returned to India to his regiment, the 7th Buffs, he was noted for the excellence of his work. He took part in the expedition for the relief of the Russian Legations at Peking, and as A.D.C. to the General, J. R. L. Macdonald, who escorted the Tibet Mission to Lhasa, when he was specially mentioned in despatches. During the expedition into Tibet, Major Ray met with an accident, injuring his arm severely by a fall while carrying out some investigations on the Bhutanese frontier. He was by no means physically robust, and his restless energy must have been too much for his constitution.

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

On a previous occasion I referred to the determination of the French authorities to reduce their colonial garrisons. In particular, attention is being directed to the position of Indo-China, and the *Temps* had an article a few days ago supporting the Government attitude that the garrison there might be reduced and a saving thus effected in the national expenditure. "Can we maintain in Indo-China a force capable of successfully opposing the Japanese army?" asks the *Temps*. "Can we maintain in the China seas a fleet capable of holding its own against the Japanese navy?" And the conclusion arrived at by your French contemporary is summed up in the following words: "No; therefore our soldiers and our ships are so many hostages which we had better bring home while we can, and by doing so save a round two million sterling." Arguing from the outcome of the recent war in Manchuria, the *Temps* says that neither the Americans in the Philippines, the Germans in Kiaochow, nor even the British in India could hope to be successful against Japan if attacked singly. In future, European Powers must look for security in Asia to alliances, but not alliances against Japan. This is frank admission of the position of Japan as a first class Power. The policy adopted by the *Temps* has already been advocated by this country, and the Conservative party should feel some satisfaction that it was in power when the present alliances were made with Japan. The French are not likely to leave their Far Eastern Colonies devoid of troops, since they have more to fear from Chinese invasion than the British at Hongkong, but the mere fact that they contemplate the reduction of their military forces in the Far East and the withdrawal of a portion of their fleet is evidence enough that they are determined not to give the slightest cause for hostility on the part of Japan. Will other Powers display equal wisdom?

EASTERN MARKSMEN AT BISLEY.

Much attention is being bestowed upon the Sikhs who are representing the Malay States Guides at Bisley this year. They have been practising most assiduously, and though their commander, Captain F. I. M. Barrett, has found time to play cricket for Hampshire in at least one cricket match, he is doing all he can, by example and precept, to encourage his team to distinguish itself in the competitions now in progress. I regret to say that Hongkong is not to be represented in the representative matches. The men of the Malay States Guides are debarré—being regulars—from participating in the King's Prize, but they will take part in the matches for the Kolapore Cup and the Mackinnon Trophy.

Never has there been a more varied entry of Colonial representatives for the King's Prize. For the first time, if I am not mistaken, Hongkong is represented in the person of Captain Lamont, and there is also entered a representative of the Shanghai Light Horse. What would happen, I wonder, if the Prize went

to Shanghai or Hongkong? Great as was the reception given to the Canadian winner on his return to Canada, I could safely predict that that ovation would be eclipsed by the stalwarts of Hongkong and Shanghai. Captain Lamont, like the Malay States Guides, finds the Bisley conditions somewhat trying, the celebrated mirage being especially disconcerting to a novice at Bisley; but he has put on several good scores at different ranges, and if fortunate enough to be "squared" at a good hour on the first day he may manage to fight his way into the select hundred for the final stage.

## LLOYD'S REGISTER SHIPBUILDING RETURNS.

These returns for the Quarter ended 30th June include the following information—

1.—Vessels under construction. From the Returns compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 500 vessels of 1,469,456 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended 30th June, 1906. The particulars of the vessels in question are as follows.

Description	30th June, 1906.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Steam.	321	1,383,294	
Iron	1	50	
Wood and Composite	1	13	
Total	323	1,383,357	

Description	30th June, 1906.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Sail.	31	12,212	
Iron	15	1,137	
Wood and Composite	15	1,137	
Total	61	13,486	

Total steam and sail 584 1,396,843

The tonnage under construction has shown a steady increase since December, 1903, and the present figures are within about 4,000 tons of the total reached in September, 1901, which is the highest on record. As compared with the return for December, 1905, the figures show an increase of over 50,000 tons, while the total for March, 1906, is now exceeded by about 7,000 tons.

Of the vessels under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, 44 of 1,049,651 tons are under the supervision of the surveyors of Lloyd's Register with a view to classification. The total building at the present time under the supervision of Lloyd's Register is thus, 510 vessels of 1,191,942 tons. Details of this total follow:

Description	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Building in United Kingdom for home and foreign trade.	347	878,843
Building in United Kingdom for foreign and colonial trade.	37	109,788
Building abroad for United Kingdom Owners.	4	619
Building abroad for Foreign Owners.	22	130,692
Total building on 30th June for classification in Lloyd's Register Book	410	1,191,942

OTHER DETAILS.

The following details concerning the shipbuilding work of the United Kingdom during the past three months may be added—

Description	Steam.	Sail.	Gross Tonnage.
During Quarter ended 30th June, 1906	222	26	3,500
Vessels commenced	222	26	3,500
Vessels previously commenced, but on which no further progress has been made	7	3	415
Vessels launched	212	23	3,085

VITAL STATISTICS OF HONGKONG.

Following is extracted from the Governor's report for 1905, to the Secretary of State—

The population of the Colony according to the census taken in 1897 was 248,980, and according to the census of 1901 it was 283,975, exclusive of New Kowloon and the Army and Navy Establishments. The estimated population at the middle of the year and review was 377,859, as follows:

Description	Population.
Non-Chinese Civil Community	10,432
Chinese Population	211,246
Hongkong	73,473
Old Kowloon	21,000
New Kowloon (approximate)	34,151
Floating population	59,573
Army (average strength)	4,271
Navy (average strength)	3,251
Total	377,859

New Kowloon was brought under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board in 1901, and its estimated population has accordingly been included. The population of the remainder of the New Territories, according to the census of 1901, was 85,011, including, when added to the present estimate, a grand total of 662,871.

At the census taken in 1901 the actual number of members of the Navy present in the Colony was 5,597, and the estimated average number resident in Hongkong during 1905 is put at 3,251.

## GERMAN SHIPPING.

A NEW MOVE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says—

According to *Die Grenzboten*, the Hamburg-America Line has secured transit concessions from New York to Kansas City, over the Gould railway system, and also concessions for a railway which will run from Kansas City to the Mexican Pacific harbour of Topolampico, and which is nearing completion. The Hamburg-America Line is taking steps also to connect Topolampico, which has a splendid harbour, with the Eastern Asiatic ports by establishing new line of steamers across the Pacific. This forward move of the Hamburg-America Line is regarded here as of the utmost importance for the future of German trade in the Pacific.

## BATTLE OF TSUSHIMA.

RODZESTVENSKY'S TRIAL.

In the proceedings of the naval court-martial on Admiral Rodzestvensky and his officers for the surrender of the torpedo-boat destroyer *Admiral*, the Deputy Naval and Military Secretary, in his address, which occupied three hours in delivery, described the surrender of the vessel as a disgrace unparalleled in the history of the Russian fleet, and stigmatised the accused as traitors. The present trial, he said, would be eminently instructive for the young officers of the navy. He demanded the death penalty for the accused, but in view of extenuating circumstances, left it at the discretion of the Court to inflict other punishments. M. Adamoff, counsel for Captain Kolozov, addressing the Court for the defence, said that the true culprits were not before the Court. They were at large, and had received promotions. Those now taking their trial were only the scapegoats of an unfortunate war. If they were found guilty the maximum penalty that could be inflicted upon them would be detention in a fortress, and the death penalty. In reorganising the fleet and the naval administration, he concluded, they should not walk over dead bodies. M. Adamoff asked for the full acquittal of Captain Kolozov. Counsel for the other accused also urged the acquittal of their clients.

After deliberating for nearly ten hours, the naval court-martial at Vladivostok gave judgment in the case of the surrender of the torpedo-boat *Admiral* to the Japanese on 9th inst. The Court found that Admiral Rodzestvensky while on the torpedo-boat was in a state of "incomplete consciousness" as to what was going on round him, owing to the condition of his health and his wounds, and therefore acquitted him. Captain Kolozov and Colonel Filipovsky were found guilty in that, being in the disabled torpedo-boat *Admiral*, they refused to surrender in the event of their meeting the enemy, to surrender without fighting, and that having afterwards gone on board the *Admiral* when that vessel was in a fit condition to fight, they took part in her surrender. Captain Baranoff, of the *Richelieu*, was found guilty, seeing that he had not the courage and resolution to resist the persuasion of Captain Kolozov in favour of capitulation. For the same reason, the Court recommended that the foregoing three officers, as well as Lieutenant Leonoff, who took part with them in the surrender, be sentenced to death by shooting. Recognising extenuating circumstances, however, the Court decided to commute the sentences of death to ten years' confinement in a fortress and removal from the military service. In the case of the *Admiral*, the Court announced that the Emperor would be further memorialised to reduce the sentences to removal from the military service and the loss of certain rights and privileges.

## TRADE OF MANCHURIA.

PROSPECT OF CHANGES.

Mr. Consul Fuller, in his latest report to the Foreign Office, states that the position of the world has been greatly altered since the outbreak of the recent war, and great developments of its trade may be anticipated from facilities for transport to be afforded by the railways and from the opening of international trading marts in the interior. As showing the progress of the trade of the port of Newchwang, a comparison of the figures for the year 1905, the year before the Japan-China war, with those of the year 1904, is striking. In 1903 the total trade was 11,879,000 tons, equivalent at the exchange of 3s. 11d. to £2,219,515. Last year it was £2,219,253 (at 3s. 11d.), or 33,262 tons. Since the war of 1894-5 the trade has developed in a wonderful manner. The market in Japan for the bean produce of Manchuria had no doubt a good deal to do with this increase, and the direct trade with Japan reached last year the figure of 11,710,000. But other articles of export have also increased, e.g., the silk export both from Newchwang and the southern ports of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and Tientsin has drawn largely from the country in the shape of wool, hides, bristles, and horse-hair.

A peculiar feature of the foreign trade of Newchwang, excepting that of Japan, has been for many years that it has been in the hands of Chinese merchants. The causes for this may have been the fact that the export trade was destined so largely for Chinese ports and consumption. The bean produce has been the mainstay of the trade and has not been sent to foreign countries other than Japan. The Chinese merchants have kept the trade to a great extent to the nature of a barter business. Nearly all system of "transfer money" often described in these reports, and ready money only passes on settling days. The absence of foreign banking facilities has tended to perpetuate this system, and the few European firms here have been chiefly confined to shipping business. Consequently the exports destined for foreign countries have been attracted towards other ports, such as Tientsin, where greater facilities have been furnished.

With the exception of one or two special items, such as kerosene, cigarettes, flour and sugar, foreign imports are not pushed on this market by foreigners. The great piece-goods trade has been entirely in the hands of the Chinese who buy in the Shanghai market. There seems no valid reason why this should be, and why there should not be a healthy competition between the Chinese and foreign traders. There is now a prospect of a change in this respect.

British and other foreign merchants are awakening to the importance of the question and foreign banking facilities are seen to be required. Several new firms have appeared upon the scene, and godown and warehouse accommodation, much needed, are in course of preparation. The Japanese have here kept commencing of their trade in their own hands, show signs of pushing their business in a much more vigorous manner. An exhibition of Japanese goods is to be held in Mukden in September. Japanese and American merchants will, it is to be hoped, follow this example, and a healthy trade rivalry result in a development of the trade of Manchuria which will put in the shade the advances of the best ten years. The resources of the country are undoubted, and their extension in prospect, combined with enterprise on the part of the foreign merchants, and the promise of the future should be assured. Immense prospects for 1906 are very favourable. A very large quantity of produce has been brought from the interior by carts during the winter and is awaiting shipment. The crops of last year were excellent. Despite the enormous imports of last year they were largely cleared away to the interior by the same means and everything points to a prosperous season. And as this has taken place under the unfavourable circumstances attending the close of a great war, we may fully expect further advances when the railway is free to public traffic and all restrictions on the movements of goods are withdrawn, both in the Japanese and Russian spheres of military occupation.—*Globe*.

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No. 4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

## LONG HING &amp; CO.

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## HAVE YOU TRIED

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## THE STAR MILWAUKEE BEER:

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DOZEN PINTS 2.90

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## BRITISH ARMY REDUCTIONS.

POINTS OF MR. HALLANE'S SCHEME.

Even the newspapers who have reduced condensation to the utmost limit give many columns about the parliamentary proceedings of July 12th. Mr. Hallane's speech occupies several columns of the *Times*. At present we can do no more than give the following elaboration of our telegraphic summary.

The main proposals, which, according to Mr. Hallane, will effect great economies, increase the fighting efficiency of the Army by 50 per cent., and give a far stronger force on mobilisation than ever before, are as follows—

Regulars to be reduced by 20,000 men.  
Expeditionary force of 150,000 to be maintained at home, the force to consist of—

Regimental	30,000
Reserve	70,000
Militia	50,000
Total	150,000

Abolition of the 3rd and 4th Coldstream Guards.  
Abolition of the following eight battalions of the Line—

3rd and 4th Battalions Northumberland Fusiliers  
3rd and 4th Battalions Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

2nd and 4th Battalions Lancashire Regiment.  
3rd and 4th Battalions Manchester Regiment.  
Volunteers, to be controlled by County Associations, to which regular grants are to be made. In other words, each county will manage its own Volunteers.

Volunteer artillery to be served with the 15-pounder gun, which can be turned into a quick-firing weapon, and to organise as a national artillery reserve.

Between 13,000 and 14,000 men of the garrison artillery to be drafted into the Regular artillery, effecting a saving of £300,000 a year.

Militia to perform army service, medical, and ammunition column work, and to serve abroad on the outbreak of war.

Militia artillery to disappear and make room for increased Regular artillery.

No increase in the expenditure on the Auxiliary forces.

## BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Imports in June	£47,892,760
Increase over 1905	4,335,392
Exports in June	36,639,187
Increase over 1905	4,563,790

A further expansion in Great Britain's trade is shown by the Board of Trade returns for June, amounting to 9.65 per cent. in the imports and 17.49 per cent. in the exports. The imports figures generally are satisfactory, apart from a falling off of 8.25 per cent. in our purchases of cotton last month, while it is noticeable that for the half-year, although the imports of raw cotton were 1,200,000 cwt. below those of the same period in 1905, their cost was £2,600,000 higher. No less than £3,333,333 represents the increase in imported food stuffs in June, chiefly wheat, wheatmeal, and live cattle from the United States, maize from the Argentine Republic, fresh mutton from New Zealand, and butter, cheese, lard, fruit, &c. For the six months there is a little change in cereals, the chief addition coming from meat and sundry non-durable articles, while in spite of a large increase in the quantity of sugar imported, the cost was £1,351,000 less owing to lower prices. A fair increase, both in quantity and value, is shown in tea. Among the other gains in the imports were 42,527 tons in coal now due to the abolition of the duty. For the half-year the exports of copper and tin and the higher prices as compared with June, 1905, explain the last figure. The increase in the imports for the half-year represents 10.04 per cent., viz.:

Imports, six months	£300,573,245
Increase	2,741,819

In the exports the increase in June is almost universal, the chief exceptions being deliveries of £113,330 in cotton goods, and £145,558 in electrical apparatus. More than two-thirds of the total addition is derived from new ships built for foreign registers, the increase under this head being £2,726,262. It is satisfactory to notice gains of £463,488 in iron and steel manufactures, £138,758 in chemicals, and £138,023 in machinery, and an increase of £27,527 tons in coal now due to the abolition of the duty. For the half-year the exports of iron and steel, for example, being—

Exports, six months	£180,583,516
Increase	24,887,296
Re-exports	44,138,882
Increase	4,304,786

As regards bullion, the half-year's imports were £2,233,574 larger than in 1905, but the exports were £10,338,262 in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year.

The charm of the garden may be numbered among things immemorial; it shares with the unchanging seasons its antiquity and its undying youth. Indeed, the older the garden the nearer to perfection will its beauty grow. Age cannot wither it nor custom stale; and the predatory years which take their toll of all else beneath the sun go softly and with due reverence about the gardenways, still calling some finer touch, some more admirable grace to what was fair enough before. The garden is like the stars in their courses, without haste and without rest, save for a few months of sleep.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream Charmsant, Lait Charmsant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmsant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. B. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 1 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kowloon, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the house should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Curved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street, Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road, and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau Ma Tei service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

G. A. WOODCOCK,  
Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1906. [1559]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. Macedonia.  
From Calcutta, &c., ex s.s. Serris.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1906. [1]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"BINGO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon; To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the 15th August will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 15th August, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1555]

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—  
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

## INTIMATIONS

P. & O. S. N. Co.

## NOTICE.

THE Company's Steamer "MOLDAVIA" will be open to PUBLIC INSPECTION, alongside the KOWLOON WHARF, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 10th August, from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. Launches flying the P. & O. flag, will leave BLAKE PIER at regular intervals to convey visitors to the "MOLDAVIA."

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1552]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LAUTS, WEGENER & Co., Merchants of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, have on the 5th day of June, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:

"A FLYING HERON with Spread Wings, Stretched Legs and his Head Bent Backwards, a STAR on each side of the Heron and the whole surrounded by an Oval."

In the names of JOHANN THEODOR LAUTS, FRANZ HEINRICH LUEBER HAESLOOP and JULIUS FOCKE, trading as LAUTS, WEGENER & Co., who claim to be the Sole Proprietors of the said Trade Mark.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicants since March, 1905, in respect of the following goods:—  
Goods Manufactured from India Rubber and Gutta-percha, not included in other Classes, in Class 40.

A Fac-simile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 14th day of June, 1906.

LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.,  
Applicants.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION

has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz:—  
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure regarding all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,  
W. HOWEN ROWLANDS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"

Captain T. Austin, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong daily (Sundays included), at 7.30 A.M. and from Macao at 2.30 P.M.

FARES: (Week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), Single \$3, Return Ticket \$5. 2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

Every Sunday will be an EXCURSION (the times of departure being in future the same as on other days) at the following rates:

SUNDAYS ONLY.

1st Class, Single... \$1.00

With Cabin... \$2.00

1st Class, Return... \$2.00

With Cabin... \$3.00

3rd Class, Single... 40 Cts.

Return... 60 Cts.

Storage 20 cents each trip.

Meals can be supplied on board, at \$1 per week.

First Class Passengers who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.

The Steamer will be throughout by Electricity.

The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

MING ON & CO.,  
2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong, 22nd June 1906. [121]

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"BINGO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon; To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the 15th August will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 15th August, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1555]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

FOR SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 99 YEARS' LEASE.

For Particulars, apply—  
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [153]

THE COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP

"BINGO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with Article XVI. Section 7 of the Articles of Association the GENERAL MANAGERS have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1906, of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per Share, payable to all Shareholders whose names were on the Register on that date.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 3rd August.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [1512]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, HOTEL MANSIONS, on TUESDAY, the 14th August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the appointment of a Director and electing Directors and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th August, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. E. CLARKE,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [1445]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of August, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1906.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
H. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1491]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the Fourth, to the Eighteenth day of August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
H. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [1497]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Connaught Road, on MONDAY, 20th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 30th June, 1906.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
THOS. J. ROSE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1906. [1478]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of Crown Land, North of Barker Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. [1531]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sub.	Reg. No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Sq. Yds.	Annual Rent.	Upd. Price.
1	128	North of Barker Road, between Lot No. 127 and Lot No. 129.	107' 0" x 107' 0" x 107' 0" x 107' 0"	14,481	\$1.00	\$14,481

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,

the 14th day of August, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY which will be put up for Sale in TWO LOTS:

LOT 1. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,603, together with the message or tenement thereon known as No. 4, WA HING LANE. The Property is let for the residue of the term of 99 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2.00.

LOT 2. All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1,604, together with the message or tenement thereon, known as No. 3, WA HING LANE. The Property is let for the residue of the term of 99 years created by the Crown Lease thereof at the yearly rent of \$2.00.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of—  
O. D. THOMSON,  
Vendor's Solicitor,  
4, Ice House Street,  
and of the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1906. [1475]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. H. D. NORONHA having left our employment the public is hereby notified that we are Not Responsible for any Order given by him in Our Name.

NORONHA & Co.  
[1544]

Hongkong, 7th August, 1906.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day authorized Mr. CHARLIE WEE to SIGN our Firm.

TAI WO & Co.  
[1526]

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906.

WANTED.

POSITION WANTED.

BY YOUNG GERMAN: had Five years Experience in Solingen and Hamburg Export Trade.

"W. K. 24,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1551]

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.

ONE who has had Experience Necessary.

Apply by Letter only to—  
W. BREWER & Co.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1545]

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE on the Upper Levels from about 1st October, furnished or unfurnished, the latter preferred.

Apply to—  
"M.,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [1505]

WANTED.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW on The Peak, from January for one year or longer.

Apply—  
"BUNGALOW,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [1492]

INSURANCES

THE LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 49, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Capital £2,000,000

TRUSTEES:

The Hon. Sir JOHN CHARLES DAY.

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

THE SOCIETY is prepared to be appointed EXECUTOR or TRUSTEE under WILLS, MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS or other INSTRUMENTS.

The expense and annoyance of changes of Trustees thereby avoided.

Fidelity guarantees arranged. Receivers, Trustees and Administrators' Bonds given. Contingency Policies issued.

Debiture Issues guaranteed. For full particulars apply to—

JOHN HASTINGS, Solicitor,  
No. 38, Queen's Road Central  
Agent for the Company.

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UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1905 £17,827,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL... 687,500 0 0

II. FUND... 3,983,729 18 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [311]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [311]











# INTIMATION.

## S. MOUTRIE & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

### BABY GRANDS

BY  
PLEYEL, KEMMLER,  
AND  
ROSENKRANZ.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH, QUALITY OF TONE, AND DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST PERIOD OF TWO YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRUMENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.  
York Building, Chater Road.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. [527]

### BANKS

#### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).  
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.  
Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Hongkong, Sumatra, Soerabaya, Charoen, Tegal, Pecalangan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Koen Radja, (Acheen) Telok-Semawe, (Acheen) Bandjermasin.  
Correspondents at: Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Hiphong, Haiphong, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.  
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.  
do 6 months 3% do.  
do 3 months 2% do.  
L. ENGEL, Agent.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906. [1450]

#### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 21,000,000  
CAPITAL UNPAID-UP " 3,000,000  
RESERVE FUND " 10,300,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:  
Tokyo Kobe Nagasaki  
Osaka Lyons New York  
London Honolulu Bombay  
San Francisco Tientsin Newchwang  
Shanghai Hankow Moukden  
Dairen Chefoo Tieling  
Port Arthur

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 percent per annum on the daily balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.  
do 6 months 4% do.  
do 3 months 3% do.  
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [613]

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China, the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND—Gold \$10,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP " " 8,250,000  
RESERVE FUND " " 8,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 3% do.  
For 3 months 2% do.

H. PINCKNEY,  
Manager.  
Queen's Road, Central,  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. 1456

### BANKS

#### THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED " 1,125,000  
PAID-UP " 682,500  
RESERVE FUND " 135,000

BANKERS:  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 12 months 4%  
For 6 months 3%  
For 3 months 2%  
E. ORMISTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26

#### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
STRENGTH RESERVE £10,000,000  
SILVER RESERVE " 9,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFITORS £6,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. HART, Esq., Chairman.

G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
S. Goets, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.,  
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, R. Shaw, Esq.,  
C. R. Lonsmann, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,  
D. M. Nissim, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH

ACTING MANAGER:  
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months 2% per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months 3% per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

H. E. B. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1906. 23

#### DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,  
Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Kobe,  
Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers:  
KONIGLICHE SAEHNDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE) STAATSBANK, Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONT-GESSELLSCHAFT  
DEUTSCHE BANK  
S. BLEICHROEDER  
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE  
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & CO.  
MENDELSSOHN & CO.  
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN

JACOB S. H. STERN  
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.  
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO., Cologne.  
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON,  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT  
DIRECTOR DER DISCONT-GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO BUTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [27]

#### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
H. E. B. HUNTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. 24

#### THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:  
Amoy Kobe Tientsin  
Fenchow Nagasaki Tamsui  
Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VEXES ROAD.  
Interest allowed on Current Account.  
Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TORDOW, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. [689]

#### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £280,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £280,000  
RESERVE FUND £975,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.  
For 6 months 3% do.  
For 3 months 2% do.

T. P. COCHRANE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. 114

### UNREST IN EGYPT.

NATIVE PARANOIDISM.

A London paper has the following by Edward Dicey, C.B.

"The one factor in the Egyptian question which is not open to dispute is the extraordinary development of Egypt under our military occupation; as to the causes which have brought a new era of prosperity into the Valley of the Nile there may be many number of opinions, but as to the fact of this prosperity there can be no possible question."

Many persons opine—I, myself, amidst the number—that under a somewhat different system of administration the improvement in the material conditions of Egypt might have been greater and more permanent supposing the Government of Egypt had been less "Anglicised."

This, however, is a point upon which one man's opinion is as good as another's. But as a general principle, the few men living who—I regret to say—are so competent to express an opinion as myself, The Egypt of to-day is utterly different from the Egypt I first learnt to know at the opening of the Suez Canal.

The improvement is not confined to any one town or any one province, but is equally conspicuous throughout the whole Khedivial Kingdom. This country has been opened up by railway, steamboats, and electric tramway companies which could never have been started or worked at a profit but for the security afforded by our military occupation. By far the largest benefits derived from this security have accrued to the Fellahs. These peasant cultivators of the Delta and the Nile Valley, from the barrages up to the dam of Assuan, form the great bulk of the population of Egypt. The value of their lands has increased enormously; their wages have increased two-fold, and in many cases three-fold or four-fold; they are able to play by money, and are no longer afraid to display their wealth; they have better homes, better clothes, and better food, and look utterly different from the ill-dressed, ill-fed, and ill-housed peasantry whom I remember first seeing thirty years ago toiling at Corvée work.

This being so, it may well seem incredible to onlookers who have no personal acquaintance with Eastern countries that the Egyptians generally—all the Fellahs even more than the bulk of their fellow-countrymen—should not be well contented with the new order of things; or, to say the least, should have any wish to upset the British Administration, to which they owe their unexampled well-being. A conviction of the material benefits we have conferred upon her population is naturally entertained by the British public, with whom it is an article of faith. I confess myself that I do not share this optimistic opinion. I may, and do, admit that logically the Egyptians have strong ground for supporting a system which has suppressed the tyranny of the wealthy land-owners, secured them in the possession of their own plots of ground and their own rights of water, and has substituted law and order as distinguished from Cadi justice.

But, as a matter of fact there is constant friction between Egyptian and British ideas of administration. The Oriental, as I have heard the late Nubar Pasha say scores of times, "lives above everything being worried," and however unintentionally being worried, and however unimportant the Anglo-Egyptian administration has been introduced throughout Egypt, our military occupation is constantly worrying the natives. The English officials, who have gradually crowded out the native officials from every post of importance, are "strangers in a strange country," who are appointed to carry out reforms, excellent perhaps in themselves, but ungenial to a conservative race which has been brought to a standstill and not to be surprised. I may be told that it is our duty to raise the Oriental mind to the intellectual standard of European civilisation. For myself, I am sceptical as to the truth of this theoretical duty. But I am certain that Orientals will never be grateful to us for undertaking their intellectual education. Thus, until we allow the Egyptian natives, as France does in Tunis and Austria does in Bosnia, to lead their lives under their own laws and their own officials, subject, of course, to the supreme authority of Great Britain, there will always be a latent antagonism between the natives and the English officials, who are endeavouring, with indifferent success, to modify the old happy-go-lucky system of Oriental rule in accordance with British ideas. But this latent antagonism between the administrators and the natives in Egypt is not, in my opinion, likely to become active under present conditions so such an extent as to endanger our tenure of our highway to India.

For some time past there has been a general sense of uneasiness throughout Egypt. In the days of Ismail Pasha his Highness was fond of boasting that a foreigner might walk alone and unarmed from Alexandria to Assuan without being molested on the part of the natives. The statement probably was exaggerated, but it had a basis of truth, which it does not possess at the present day. Crimes of violence were then almost unknown. From one end of the country to the other every native knew that any outrage on Europeans would be punished with relentless severity. In those days brigandage was a thing unknown. With the deposition of Ismail, and the return to Cairo of Tewfik Pasha, under the protection of British troops, the authority of the Khedive amidst his own people received a blow from which it has never recovered. From the date when Egypt passed under our military occupation the object of our policy has been to leave the shadow of authority to the Khedive, while retaining the substance in our own grasp. I do not deny that this policy has many reasons in its favour. All I say is that ever since our occupation it has deprived the Khedive of Egypt of the summary power requisite to maintain order in an Oriental country.

In 1895 there occurred serious riots at Alexandria, in consequence of which a decree was issued by the reigning Khedive, on the advice, if I am not mistaken, of Lord Cromer, creating a special tribunal to deal with offences committed by natives against British officers and soldiers. It is this tribunal, composed of native and English judges, which has dealt out summary and just punishment to the authors of the Denshaw outrage. For some years the creation of this tribunal, armed with full powers of repressing disturbances and of punishing at once and without power of appeal any offenders against the public peace, proved sufficient to prevent any repetition of the Alexandria riots. Very possibly it might have proved permanently effective had it not been for certain incidents in respect of which neither the Khedivial Government nor the British authorities at Cairo can fairly be held responsible. The outbreak of the war between England and the Boer Republics led to a reduction in the numbers of Army of Occupation in Egypt, while the ill-fortune which attended the British arms during the earlier years of the war encouraged all parties, hostile on one cause or other to our supremacy in Egypt, to stir up the passion of the Egyptian malcontents. A far more potent cause, however, was the signal defeat of Russia by Japan. Throughout the whole of the Dark Continent, from Cairo to the Cape, there had, in the course of the last century, grown a profound conviction that in any conflict between Europeans and natives the latter were bound to come to grief in the end. This belief received a violent shock throughout the East as it gradually oozed out that Russia, the greatest military power in Europe, had been signally and ignominiously defeated by a native Oriental race.

I do not suppose that one Egyptian native in a thousand, or a hundred thousand, had any conception where Japan was, who the Japanese were, or to what race or religion they belonged. But all over Africa, north, south, west, and east, the tidings of Russia's defeat at the hands of a coloured race, who whatever else they might be, were certainly not Christians or whites, spread with the strange rapidity with which news in the East passes from hand to hand. There is not a village in Egypt in which there is not some Mullah or holy man, learned in the Koran, who was only too glad to announce to his adherents that the downfall of the infidel was at hand, and that the day was coming when Islam would once more become supreme. The Egyptians are not fanatical Mahometans, but they are fervent followers of the Prophet, and they are convinced that the decline of the Cross is certain to lead to the rise of the Crescent. A British Government is necessarily the worst Government in the world to provide against an hypothetical danger, and no British statesman, to whatever party he might belong, seems to have contemplated the possibility that the downfall of Russian military prestige might possibly stir up discontent and disaffection in Egypt. No effort was made to reinforce our garrison there or in the Sudan. On the contrary, the one desire, both at Westminster and in Cairo, seems to have been to diminish the number of British troops of occupation. This desire, not unreasonable in itself, was undoubtedly stimulated by the optimism of British officialdom in Egypt, who kept on to the very last assuring everybody there was no truth whatever in the reports of disaffection amongst the natives, and who pooh-poohed the case of the Sudanese, as well as the case of the Sudanese, as all that the fanatical, were not mentioned of British rule. In a letter I wrote to you from Khartoum in January last, I expressed to you my disbelief in the official contention that the former adherents of the Mahdi and the Khalifa not only acquiesced in our rule, but were enthusiastic in their appreciation of its excellence.

The course of events has more than justified my forebodings. I am inclined to think the prompt, stern judgment passed upon the ring-leaders in the Denshaw outrage will keep things quiet in Egypt for some time to come. In the East, however, as everywhere else, the wisest and the most humane course to strike quick and strike hard. Any mitigation of a well-deserved punishment with the view of conciliating popular sentiment is ascribed not to humanity, but to fear, and this is especially the case when the offence for which the punishment is inflicted is due to racial hatred and religious fanaticism. It is now admitted, and as I wrote to you about the case of the Turkish army approaching the Suez Canal the sympathies of the Egyptian Mussulmans—that is, ninety per cent. of the population—would be with the Turks rather than with ourselves, and this notwithstanding the great improvements we have introduced in their condition. To quote the words of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: "All this year a fanatical feeling in Egypt has been on the increase. It was for that reason a little time ago that the garrison had to be increased." To this statement I, in

the case of the Denshaw outrage, was a very rough lot; in fact, a good many brigades on a small scale. They are also most fanatical. Their neighbours in the adjoining villages have long been terrified by them, and the rejoicing is general at the set-back given to their proceedings. The "dossiers" of the condemned men, and the heaviest sentences strangle to relate have gone to the men of whom the neighbouring villages have most to complain.

common with almost all persons intimately acquainted with Egypt during the years which preceded our military occupation, give my most cordial assent. Whether any change in our administrative system might improve our normal relations with the natives is far too wide a question to enter upon here. We have for the present to deal solely with the outbreak of fanaticism in Egypt; in order to effect our purpose we have largely to increase our force both in the Delta and the Sudan, and to let it be made manifest that any outrage of the kind to which Captain Ball fell a victim will be punished with equal severity.

In the course of a letter, dated Cairo, June 29, the correspondent of the *Pull Mail Gazette* gives the following account of the execution of the sentences on the natives implicated in the Denshaw outrage:

Yesterday morning the curtain was rung down on the Denshaw incident, and the natives who made the cowardly attack on the British officers received their well-merited punishment. All was bustle and excitement in the villages of Khedivial Kom and Denshaw early yesterday morning. Preparations had been made, and men formed on the south of the agricultural road, almost exactly on the spot where the assassin took place. British soldiers kept the square; Egyptian mounted police lined the road all the way, and a special detachment of gendarmes surrounded the square and formed a sort of outer circle. The village of Denshaw was included in this circle so that the inhabitants might be sure of getting a full view of the proceedings. At a quarter to five in the morning the condemned men, together with those on cart from Khedivial Kom to Denshaw, escorted by a detachment of mounted police, arrived at the place of execution. They were placed in two rows, where they waited until half-past one. In the meantime the gendarmes had arrived, and the flagging triangles were set up. This proceeding appeared to interest the natives greatly, who now gathered to the scene. The relatives of the condemned men started their cries and lamentations, and made the air resound with their peculiar discordant cries.

The officials were all in attendance at an early hour. The members of the special court left for Cairo immediately after the sentences were delivered, but Captain Mosell, the adviser to the Ministry of the Interior, remained to see the sentences carried out. The Madir of Meandish—Denshaw is situated in that province—directed the execution, and Dr. Harold Nolan, the medico-legal expert, who gave evidence during the trial, and his assistant, Dr. Hamilton, watched on behalf of the medical authorities.

At 1.30 the first man was led out to the scaffold. He was Hassan Mahfouz, a grizzled old man of sixty odd years. He was the chief ring-leader. The sad part about his case was that his son informed against him, and in a way contributed not a little to the establishment of his father's guilt. At the last moment Hassan Mahfouz cursed his son and his other relatives, who had turned against him, and then was launched into eternity. He was followed by the two other ring-leaders, and the rear was brought up by Mohammed Zahran, who has been in prison for some years, and who looks a brigand in every respect. These men followed each other at intervals of fifteen minutes, during which time the fogging of the other men was carried out by picked men of the Cairo Fire Brigade, who had been specially trained for this work. The sight was one never to be forgotten by those Europeans who were forced to be present and one can only hope that a similar imposition was made on the natives, who had come in from all parts in their hundreds. The bodies of the men were buried after the execution by the police. Much to the disgust of the relatives, none of them were allowed to be present, as it would have meant too much of a ceremony and endless fuss.

The village of Denshaw will be guarded for some little time longer by a military force, whose place will then be taken by the special gendarmes who have been selected to police that village. The inhabitants will no longer have the privilege of an "Omdah," and in addition will have to pay for the keep of the guardians who have been drafted on them.

It is generally admitted that the sentences were severe, but the judges had to take into account not only the actions of the culprits but the fact that the victims were British officers in uniform, but also that a stern lesson was needed in order to calm the feeling of the natives and render a European's life in the provinces more secure. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Court was quite justified in dealing out punishment as it did.

The manner in which the men received their sentences and went to the execution stand. Not a word was heard, merely here and there a nonchalant shrug of the shoulders as the verdict was read. One and all marched to the scaffold as if they were going for a walk. As an eye-witness remarked to me, "The Muslim religion must be a fine one, and must have a strong hold on its adherents, to render them so indifferent and fearless in the face of death."

Few Christians would march to their death so carelessly.

The inhabitants of Denshaw are a very rough lot; in fact, a good many brigades on a small scale. They are also most fanatical. Their neighbours in the adjoining villages have long been terrified by them, and the rejoicing is general at the set-back given to their proceedings. The "dossiers" of the condemned men, and the heaviest sentences strangle to relate have gone to the men of whom the neighbouring villages have most to complain.

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Whatever I ate caused me pain. I had fainting fits and would be unconscious sometimes for an hour. If I exerted myself I used to gag for breath, and I was very thin and weak. When all else failed, Mother Seigel's Syrup completely cured me."

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